SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1884.

Amusements To-day. Academy of Munic Concert. 8.P. M. Hijam Opern Stance Orphose and Eurydice. 2 and 8 P. M. Custon—The Merry War. 2 and 8 P. M. Commopolitan Thentre On the Vellewstone 1 and a P. H Daly's Thentre Sero Tweet, Eight, 2 and 8 P. H.

Grand Opera House Storm Seate, 1 and 8 P. M.

Grand Opera House Storm Seates. 2 and 8 P. M.

Glabe Bline Stateman 200 Bowers.

Median Name Thentre—Alpine Rose. 2 and 8 D P. M.

Nikles Garden A Wife Pertl. 2 and 8 P. M.

Nikles Garden A Wife Pertl. 2 and 8 P. M.

New York Comedy I beater Confusion or M Penpie's Theatre - Its Stautheam 2 and F. M. Rine Theatre - National 2 and F. M. Theatre Commigner Cardell's Aspirations F. M. Thatla Theatre - Ine Knoblem, 2 and S.F. M. Tony Paulor's Theatre - Variety F. M. on Square Theater-Separation 2 and FP. M. Black's Theater-Ludy Care, 100 and FP. M. 34 Av. Theater Wanted a Partner, 2 and 1 P. M. Bib Av. Theore - Princess lin. 1 and 8P. M. 14th St. Theoree - For Congress. 2 and 8P. M.

Advertising Rates.

Ordinary Advertisements, per Agate line..... large type or cuts (Agate measurement).

Business Notices, before marriages and deaths, per 0.75 Large type or cuts (Agate measurement) per line ... 0 80

ial Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line. O Sc ling Notices, with " Adv.," let or 2d page, per itue 2 50

Who Can Tell?

At no time in our national history has the party controlling the Government been so deserving of expulsion as the Republicans are now. They have been in power for nearly a quarter of a century, and since the first term of Gen. GRANT they have continued to raise enormous and unnecessary sums of money by taxation, and to dispose of it through innumerable channels of extravagance and corruption. Rather than yield their hold on the Government and its easily fitted treasury, they have cheated in the elections, actually reversing the votes of States after they had been casagainst them, as in the Electoral Fraud of 1876, or by pouring vast and irresistible corruption funds into doubtful States, as in the case of Indiana in 1880-sums in great part extorted from the employees of the Governmeat by the department chiefs, and distributed by the most tried and approved agents of the corrupt Republican organization That organization has proposed as its candidates men proved to be corrupt and unlit to be voted for, until many unwavering members of the party had come to regard the impending success of the Democrats with satisfaction, since nearly every conspicuous Republican whose hold on politics could justify the thought of making him the candidate, was unworthy in himself or so connected with some great piece of rascality that even the stanchest partisan looked upon his preferment with anxiety.

Only a year ago it seemed almost a cer-

tainty that the long career of the Republican party was nearly at an end. In spite of the fact that it had managed the Government for over twenty years and was fortifled by the vast patronage which it had steadily increased, the Democrats, who in 1861 could only carry the three States of New Jersey, Delaware, and Kentucky, had grown so mighty and so menacing that scarcely a contingency could be conceived of which could prevent their carrying the country and electing the President in 1884. No folly or vacillation shown while the Democracy was in a minority had been able to turn the rising tide of opposition that threatened inevitably to overthrow the Republicans. Through defeat and disagreement, timidity and foolishness, the Democratic idea had remained paramount, and the party had retained its organization and grown until the popular majority had become Democratic. States which had been formerly disputed, had passed over to the Democrats, and the Republicans were threatened in others where formerly they had been safe from opposition. Even Massachusetts had elected a Democratic twenty-five, and the Republicans in twelve only. And, besides that, in the last Congress election, Secon Robeson and his corrupt and subservient Republican majority had been replaced by an irresistible majority of Democrats, who assumed control of the House pledged to reform the administration of the Government to the extent of their power. The people were plainly gathering together to turn out the Republicans.

Just then the control of the majority in the House of Representatives passed into the hands of a set of enthusiasts, almost fanatics, so absorbed with the belief that free trade is the one righteous and justifiable policy for a Government that the only end which they could see for the tremendons organization behind them to attain was to establish that principle as far as possible and as soon as possible; and therefore they proposed to concentrate the whole strength of the party in an attack upon the tariff. Thus, at the moment when a great popular majority was at hand for the purpose of changing the administration of the Government and putting the Democrats in place of the Republicans, this set of enthusiasts assumed the leadership, and, throwing aside all other issues which are vital and pressing, sought to impose upon this harmonious and successful party the impracticable and distracting issue of a tariff for revenue only!

But will the old Democratic spirit still struggle on? Will this marvellous and hitherto indomitable essence survive such new trials, or will it finally yield to adversity and endeavor to accomplish its historic and immortal mission through other and more idirect agencies? Who can tell?

The General Term and the Divorce Lawyers.

It appears that the suggestion we made on the discovery of the recent divorce frauds in Brooklyn, that the General Terms of the Supreme Court might well be asked to disbur the men known to be engaged in the fraudulent divorce business, had already been acted on in this city, and in the case of the very MUNRO ADAMS who figures so prominently in the late disclosures.

Mr. NICHOLAS QUACKENBOS endeavored to have Adams disbarred, but failed because he found that ADAMS was not a lawyer at all. Here is an account of what he did in the matter, as related to our reporter:

"I proposed on my own account to have ADAMS ex "I proposed on my own account to have Anals ex-pelled from the bar. I went before justices Davia and Bashy and asked them to appoint a referce. They ex-amined the matter and promised me to do so, but subse-quently justice Davis told me, with a twinkle in his eye. I had not a ghost of a chance. I was indigmant.

"I have had the records scarched, he said, and the man is not a lawyer. His punishment must come through the District Attorney's office."

A search in this judicial district and de-

partment alone would not suffice to show that ADAMS was not an attorney. There are three other General Terms in the State which have power to admit lawyers to practise as attorneys and counsellors, and there were eight. We do not suppose that Judge Davis had the rolls examined in all the different parts of the State where they

are to be found. The feet that ADAMS was actually engaged in practice here as a lawyer would seem to have been presumptive evidence of his status sufficient to warrant the Court in making an order requiring him to show cause why he should not be disbarred; and if it turned out that he had never been admitted, he could then have been prosecuted under those provisions of law which authorize courts of record to pun-Ish as for a contempt any person "for assuming to be an attorney, or counsellor, or other officer of the court, and acting as such

without authority." Under the circumstances, however, it seems doubtful whether the complainant then had evidence enough against Abans to Insure his conviction in any sort of proceeding, whether instituted by the General Term or the District Attorney. The proof which is so abundant now was not available then. Novertholess, it is evident that the courts should now take measures to protect themselves against the plots and evil practices of such men. We have pointed out the advantages. which would arise from greater publicity and formality in uncontested divorce suits. The testimony ought to be taken, not by some referce in a private office, but by a Judge in open court. And attorneys should be forbidden, either by statute or rule of court, to advertise anything about the procurement of divorces.

Sending Away Ontcast Children.

We learn from the report of the Children s Aid Society for 1883 that during the last thirty years that society has sent 71,763 poor children of New York to homes outside of the city. The number in 1883 was 3,443, and it was less by several hundred than the annual average for the twelve previous years.

If this "assisted emigration" is kept up during the next thirty years at the rate maintained since 1971, the whole number of children sent away will be hard upon two hundred thousand. There are signs, however, that the work of the society will not hereafter meet with all the encouragement it has enjoyed in the past.

When the plan of sending children away from squalid surroundings and vicious associations in the great city was first adopted in 1853, it seemed to offer a very happy solution of evils which had long troubled the consciences of good and charitable people. The sympathies of men and women all over the Union were aroused in behalf of the outeasts. It was believed that the boys and girls would be different beings away from the crowded towns, and that in the purer air and healthier moral atmosphere of country homes they would become useful and exemplary members of seclety instead of recruits for the army of vice.

Undoubtedly the removal of these seventyhelped to bring about the discrease which has taken place of late years in the vaccaner and crime of the city. If they had remained here, a very considerable proportion of them would probably have become a charge upon the public either as nauners or as eriminals. Nor does the number sent away by the Children's Aid Society comprise all who have been transported to country homes. Other societies and churches and individuals have simultaneously been carrying on a like work; and the total number of children removed from the city in the thirty years may approach one hundred thousand.

But it seems that the people in the country do not always find our loss their gain. Complaints begin to be made that we are unloading young reprobates on them, and that the transplanted children, instead of improving in morals in their new homes, are spreading their inherited or acquired vices there. Charges have been made, in Minnesota and Wisconsin, for instance, that the New York outcasts are drifting into the reformatory and penal institutions. The Children's Aid Society, after investigating these charges, denies that they are well founded; but it cannot be doubted that the young emigrants are not looked on in the West as they once were.

. The children sent away by such societies must be on the average of a very unpromising sort. Those who have enjoyed any Governor, and the list of States showed that | advantages of training are hard to obtain, | tion of every person who has sat in Congress. the Democrats had elected the Governor in | The Catholic priests, naturally enough, will a the removal of Co children to where they may be brought under religious influences hostile to those under which they have been educated. That Church insists upon looking after its own young, and does not neglect the duty. Few of the reputable poor will let their children go even when hard pressed for the means of a living. They have family ties not less strong

than those of other people. As a consequence, many of the young emigrants must come from a stock and from surroundings which are about as bad as the city contains. They may inherit evil tendencies which no improvement in their physical condition and no moral teaching can eradiente. They suffer for the sius of their fathers and mothers. Many of them, too, may have had their moral perceptions blunted or altogether perverted even at a very early age. They have known evil. and not good, from birth up. The law of decent and the circumstances of their childhood may thus render their moral regeneration well nigh impossible. In sending such children away from New York we increase

vice in the communities which receive them. In spite, therefore, of the facts which the agents of the Children's Aid Society report lu opposition to the complaints respecting se transplanted children, we are disposed to believe that there may be a good deal in them. We hope, however, and the reports of the society so declare, that the majority of the children have turned out well.

Parson Newman in the Wrong Place. The fight now going on in Parson New-

MAN's church was caused, according to Deacon RANNEY, by the failure of GRANT'S private chaplain to feed his flock with "the pure word of God." Instead of preaching the undiluted Gospel to his congregation, Parson Newman has regaled them with lectures, interesting enough in themselves, perhaps, on subjects of history and travel." It is probable that Parson Newman has oped to avoid theological differences in his rather heterogeneous church by thus steering clear of religious discussions. He is known as a shrewd and worldly-wise preacher, and, moreover, he is a courtier. Having travelled over the world at the expense of the Government, he has a stock of nformation and anecdotes concerning the oreign countries he has visited, and from that he can draw material for sermons which

duali be theologically inoffensive. It must be remembered, too, that Parson NEWMAN is a Methodist preaching in a Congregational church. The Congregationalists are notoriously loose in doctrine, while the Methodists have scarcely been touched by the prevalent skepticism. The Rev. Dr. CURRY, it is true, has outgrown or is outgrowing his old faith in the Bible, but he was afraid to have his doubts known, because he was well aware that the Methodists would speedily get rid of him as a heretic if they thought that they had reason to distrust his soundness in that direction.

Parson NEWMAN, in fine, has tried to be all things to all men if thereby he could keep on

good terms with all, and so retain his place. But, as often happens with a man of that sort, he has provoked suspicion and discord rather than produced confidence and harmony. His policy has bred two antagonistic parties in the church, and they are so violent in their disagreement that once or twice it has looked as if they must come to ac-

tual blows. It seems to be plain, therefore, that Parson NEWMAN has outlived his usefulness in the Madison Avenue Congregational Church. He meant to apply a soothing oil of compromise, and instead he has put on a sharp irritant. His sermons on Europe, Asia, and Africa, so far from providing satisfactory entertainment, have created greater hunger among a large number of his flock for the strong meat of the Gospel. His efforts to please all sides and suitall tastes have weakened the confidence of many of them in him as a man. It is even manifest that Deacon RANNEY'S party think that he is an Oily Gammon. Nor can it be denied that he had that reputation when he was hand in glove

with the Washington Ring. Indeed, it seems to us that Parson NEWMAN has mistaken his calling. The sacred profession hampers a man of his peculiar abilities, whether he exercises it in the Methodist or the Congregational Church. Wherever else he belongs, he does not belong in the pulpit, for there sincerity, conviction, and unselfish zeal for godliness are absolutely requisite. He would do well to make his living in some other way than by preaching.

The Progress of Evolution. Improvements in the methods of squeezing emons have kept pace with the progress of the age. Any one would as soon think of try ing to start a fire with a flint as to squeeze a emon in the obl-fashioned way by pressing it between the fingers. It was long ago discovered that that method required too much muscular exertion, and was also not adcounte to the extraction of all the juice.

The general form of improved lemon squeezers has been that of two levers hinged at one end and enclosing the lemon in a cup, through which the jules oozes. The earlier squeezers of this kind were made of wood, and the chief objection to them was that after a while they became saturated with juice and got mouldy. Besides, they were unhandy, and in some cases the seeds were mashed and a bitter taste was evolved.

The next general improvement in lemon squeezers was the adoption of iron as the material for the levers. An objection to that style was that the fron became easily corroded, and, unless very carefully cleaned, caused a very unpleasant mixture of oxide of Iron with lemon juice. Various devices have been employed to obviate this evil. One was to galvanize the iron so as to make it impervious methousand calldren from New York has to gold; but a blow or rough usage would open a place through the galvanized coating, and then the seid of the lemon, ever on the alert for such an opportunity, would go to work industriously making oxide of iron Later improvements have met most of these objections. There is one that is so arranged that all the parts which come in contact with the lemon are either of glass or porcelain. All the power exerted on the levers is saved by mounting the squeezer on a stand so that both levers may be conveniently grasped. and the weight of the body applied at the same time. The seeds of the lemon are carried out upward while the lemon is squeezed thoroughly, one half at a time, and the julee runs down into a cup from which it is poured off. There is no point about them to become soaked, sour, mouldy, or unclean. For use in hotels big squeezers are made, so that the process, instead of being a wristbreaking operation, is perennial cestasy. All of which is respectfully submitted.

> What Constitutes a New Yorker? The blography of Judge Noah Davis does not appear in any of the cyclopædias, dietionaries, Lives of Hiustrious Men, or other worksof reference to which people are necustomed to go for information respecting the careers of eminent citizens. The industrious Major BEN PERLEY POORE, however, has compiled a book in which there is men-

hill, in New Hampshire. At a meeting in the Cooper Union on Wednesday night Judge Noan Davis publicly proclaimed his motto. "My motto," he aid, " is New York for New Yorkers."

born on Sept. 10, 1818, in the town of Haver

You can hardly open any book of general biographical information without finding therein a more or less satisfactory account of the distinguished career of the Hon. Wit-LIAM MAXWELL EVARTS. While authorities differ as to the exact date of his birth, some holding that it was in 1816 and others that it was in 1818, it seems to be pretty well established that when Mr. Evants was born he was born in the town of Boston, in Massachusetts.

At the Cooper Union meeting Mr. Evalits remarked to Judge Noan Davis and to the audience: "I agree with you, Mr. Chairman, in your sentiment of New York for New

In the classification adopted by these speakers what constitutes a New Yorker What are the necessary qualifications, in regard to place of nativity, period of continuous residence, or otherwise ?

Super-Sensitive Folks.

As nearly as we can make out from the telegraphic reports of the Cape Cod libel suit just tried and decided in Boston, a Massachusetts jury seems to think it is i libel on a young man for a young woman to write and publish a book in which she says

he kissed her.

He denies the charge, and the jury has found his denial to be true, and has given him upward of a thousand dollars damages To be sure, she also called him the champion fiddler, whale fisher, and cranberry picker of the neighborhood, and intimated that he was successful in removing the

Colorado beetle from potato plants; but these are not very serious accusations." Cape Cod is evidently a dangerous place for an imaginative young woman with a turn for satire. We doubt whether there is any other part of this country where a young man would resent the charge of having kissed a pretty girl, particularly when her own narrative of the occurrence indicated that she rather liked it.

The New York Times has a well-earned reputation as a jooose periodical, but it is also distinguished as a Republican organ, representing the better element of the grand old What then, does the Times mean when it asserts that "Holman was practically trained to death" by THE SUN? Is Mr. Hol-MAN any less distinguished than he was before THE SUN published to the people the history of his public services? Is he less esteemed now by the mighty mass of American citizens Are the devoted labors, the keen intellect the extensive knowledge of the laws and business of the country, and the unequalled mora courage of his career, any less appreciated? Or are his chances of preferment to high pub station any poorer than they were? Has THE SUN done any harm to him? Did it even iniure his good looks when it published what was thought to be his portrait?

This sort of talk about Mr. Holman, which the a tag for such objects.

Times refehoes, is the veriest bosh. The peo ple know him, and they esteem him at his true value. Would that there were more like him, more public men beyond temptation, modest in the exercise of power, faithful to every trust, conscientious always, and resolute in the performance of every duty!

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Evans, recently wrote to Secretary Follows his views on the question whether the time for paying the whiskey tax ought to be postponed. Mr. Evans thinks that it would be best for the Government not to insist on payment of the taxes, and he gives, as one reason for elemency to the whiskey men, the following business-file consideration:

The question is the plain business one, namely whether the creator shall, on the terms one, namely whereher The question is the plain business one, namely bether the creater wind on the terms job meantment bereity it is perfectly accure, extend time to a doubt he is in distress. It seems to me that, unless the creater where the rest in the times the creater where the term is the times the creater the times to the times the creater than the times the creater than the times the creater than the times the product the neglect which pass the fatter than the times the product the neglect which pass the fatter than the times the product the product the creater will be raked for although permitted by the provisions of the maked for although permitted by the provisions of the maked for although permitted by the provisions of the control of the provision of the control of the provision of the control of the provision of the control of

We have not yet met with a public officer or even a private citizen who seemed so solicitous regarding the prosperity of the whiskey trade. As the drummers say, "there is very little doing" in that business now, and Commissioner Evans thinks it will bear very hard on whiskey if the Government insists on having its dues but if it will wait a little until business picks up, the delay in payment will no longer be asked for. But what makes the Commissioner especially willing to be considerate to ward whiskey is the patriotic fear lest by putting on the full legal pressure the Governmen may ruin the whiskey business and thus lose a good customer. And yet even such a result as that would be satisfactory to a great many people. The prohibitionists would hall it with joy and economists of both parties could have the pleasure of seeing the present surplus of revenue wiped out. Commissioner Evans need not be troubled even if the worst comes to the worst

One of the white witnesses examined vesterday in the matter of the Danville riot expressed the opinion that the trouble was all brought about by the acts of a brituile-tailed Mayor. The diagnosis is profound, and is it possible that some such form of municipal perversity has gone undetected in our fair New York?

The eleverest and justest analysis and appreciation of the EMERSON and MATTHEW ARNOLD question is that just published in the commercial Gazette from the pen of S. Romeo REED. What a change from those dark days when Deacon RICHARD SMITH first began to toil for the reformation of his wicked partners!

The Philadelphia Press is an excellent journal, but it does not appear to be familiar with modern literature. The Press avers that the now historic couplet:

"No king, no clown Shall rule this town."

s an ancient and honorable couplet, and that THE SUN introduced it as a quotation Honorable it is, no doubt; but we beg our conemporary to observe that it was original with , an invention of genius, and not a duli relic dragged forth from the resources of memory.

The most interesting question in politics ust now is the development of the New York lelegation to the Chicago Convention. Are the Haif Breeds implacably bent on having THUE's scalp, or is he a good enough Half Breed for them? And if that is so, is he a good enough Stalwart for the Stalwarts?

A too guileless Washington correspondent of a morning contemporary takes the trouble to deny a report that the Civil Service Commissioners are going to resign on account of the notable scorns put upon them by Secretary CHANDLES. The Commission has certainly won unfavorable opinions from all sorts of people of late and it is very likely that gloom rests Spon the minds of its members. Gloom is the habitual characteristic of Mr. Donman B. Earon, but, though bitter drops may fall from his eyes and those of Germony and Thomas, the thought of resigning because the unregenerate CHANDLER jeers has never entered the minds of the three. The Civil Service Commission never resigns. It tries to fill vacancies, but only death or the failure of the appropriation will make a vacancy in its illustrious membership.

Our esteemed contemporary, the World, yesterday published the following: The World made no allusion to the politics of train. Being a third of did not care which party

Is our esteemed contemporary expressing There we learn that Judge Noah Davis was litself with subtle ambiguity, or is its English really defective?

> That venerable erocodile, Col. Jim Mapleon, is ventilating through the West his glee at Mr. HENRY E. ARBEY'S statement that the Metropolitan Opera House venture and Italian pera in general have not been profitable to ilm. It is true that Mr. Anney's speculation bas been unfortunate, but he appears to have paid all his singers promptly. Perhaps the great art of managing an Italian opera company is best understood by the impresario who, with warmhearted effusion, shares his losses with his artists. True generosity always wins.

The Chicago Herald says that the fortyeight votes of lilinois will be cast in the Repubfenn National Convention for JOHN A. LOUAN. This will make Lossan a Favorite Son, and a Favorite Son is what every statesman desires to become But will these forty-eight votes make him the Republican candidate? That is a problem which our Chicago contemporary

The Republican Contest in New York.

UTICA, Feb. 15.-Since Roscoe Conkling reed from politics, the leadership of the New York Stat warts has fallen into rather weak hands. James D. Warren the i bulraman of the Republican State Commit-tee, cannot fill Conkling's place. Warner Miller is a trading politician. When Conkling was the acknowledged leader of the party in the State, and stood in the front rank in the Senate, Miller professed to be friendly to Conking. Those who understand him thoroughly believe that he is an aspiring pushing largaining poliuan, looking out for the interests of Warner Miller

He wants to control patronage and become a boss.
The staiwart plan for electing the delegates to Chicago
having come to grief, all that remains now is for each
faction to do its best in the thirty-four district Convenone. This is the hinge on which Arthur's fate Chicago may turn. The great body of the light Bre New York are opposed to the nomination of Arthur. They believe they can elect at least one-third of the seventy-two delegates who will stand firm against him. The real question therefore is, can Arthur be n when one-third of the delegates of his own State begin

In New York the fight is not to be at the State Convention, but in those Congress district Conventions while are close and doubtful. In some of them it may be bitter

JAMESTOWN, Feb. 13.-Some Republicans of

amestown have come to a realizing sense that the grea nimpeached Loren Sessions has a great deal of power as President of the Board of Supervisors in this The uprising against Mr. Sessions is due to a belief that a conjunction with a Democratic Supervisor from Dun-tick he has been putting Jamestown through a regular course of sprouts by raising the valuation of pr and subjecting this part of the county to increased taxi tion. The town is now up in arms against the Sections dynasty, and has estled public meetings. Mr. Sessions comes from a small pecket town known

as Harmony, and Jamestown claims that its 13,000 pop-ulation should be represented in the Board of Supervi-ors by more than one member; otherwise Sessions and Harmony will be too much for Jamestown. It is a great fight, and may the best man win.

Popular Candidates on the Fraud Platform From the Boston Transcript.

The Democrats would be puzzled to nominate ticket that could beat Edwards of Vermont and Lin-On Giving Away what Isn't Yours.

From the Boston Journal THE SUN applauds the twelve Representatives who voted against the appropriation of \$150.00 for the sufferer from the Ohio flood. Among these was Repre-sentative Ranne, The Say very properly holds that Congress has no right under the Constitution to vote the Leavist bullets.

STEALINGS OF OFFICEHOLDERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- Even a superficial examination of the accounts of United States Marshals and their deputies, especially in the Southern States, reveals a condition of things quite as bad as existed in the era of Grantism. Fraudulent accounts for mileage, for expenses, for the transportation of prisoners, for telegraphing, and for almost all the items connected with the Marshal's office, are found to be common and almost the rule in Alabama.

Georgia, and other States. Most of these false charges have been made to fill the pockets of the officeholders. But ometimes they have been utilized to promote the ambition of Republican candidates for Congress, and for other offices, who, serving as deputy marshals for a time, employed all the machinery of their places for these ends in a

most outrageous manner. Innocent persons would be arrested on Inbricated charges and carried hundreds of miles from their homes, past the doors of Commissioners, before whom the trumped-up cases might have been heard if they had not been absolutely manufactured, and then were dismissed without a hearing. In multitudes of such cases the parties were poor, small farmers, whose families depended upon their daily labor for support. It is alleged that Strobach, ers, whose families depended upon their daily labor for support. It is alleged that Strobach, a candidate for Congress in Alabams, and recently nominated for United States Marshal, arrested faisely nearly every person in one county while acting as a deputy.

The viest tyranny, combined with barefaced corruption, has characterized the conduct of these and of other officials of the Government all through the South. Under Grant they were used to enforce the policy of the Administration, and to keep up the sham of the Republican party.

The officers of the internal revenue in the South are little better than the tribe of marshals and departies. They steal and oppress at every favorable chance.

They have been protected at Washington by professions of political lovalty, and by the pretence of inaugurating independent movements in the South, after the example of Mahone. By raising a cry against 'the Bourbons,' these rascally officeholders have been required to contribute 'voluntarily' and liberally for the good of the party, and the investigation which Senator Vance originated in North Carolina showed that they had paid 58 per cent of their salaries, but not of the stealings, to carry that State for the Republicans.

These are the officials, who go among the

but not of the stealings, to carry that State for the Republicans.

These are the officials who go among the masses of the plain people, as Mr. Lincoln described them. They are brought into personal contact with farmers, laborers, mechanics, and other tollers, who, removed from the cities and from the opportunities of every-day information, are easily imposed upon by agents chaiming to represent the power of the Government and the terrors of the law.

The Civil Services act does not touch one of these officials. They are the craimer of the managers at Washington, and the tools with which William E. Chandler and his associates work in manufacturing delegates for the Chicago Convention.

NEW LIGHT ON METEOROLOGY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You may perhaps remember that on the 4th of Jan-uary, 1882, you published an article of mine which you characterized as a "new and startling theory on the mystery of the weather." In it I advanced the opinion that the remarkable weather of the previous senson was probably due to our contact with the tail of one of the comets that had been observed. I referred especially to Denning's comet as one that had been near the earth. It would answer my purpose better if I were to repeat the whole of that article, but you could not afford the space in your valuable columns.

I therefore merely say that I stated that if a portion of the parts of the comet's tail remote from the nucleus had been absorbed by our atmosphere, heat would have been produced in it. would have happened if the gaseous matter of the comet's tail were heated, as some astronomers maintain. On the other hand, if the matter of the tail had been cold, its rapid motion

ter of the tail had been cold, its rapid motion through our atmosphere, caused by the earth's motion rs well as that of the comet, would by friction have generated heat, just as meteors are rendered luminous by their passage through the atmosphere.

The upper portions of our atmosphere being thus heated, no clouds would have been formed or could have existed, and hence we might expect such remarkable hot and dry weather as had been experienced over the Mississippi valley and other regions, while the unequal density and weight of the hot and coid currents would produce such disturbances in the motions of the atmosphere as to cause irregular and stormy weather in some regions.

I then stated that, as a considerable period might chaps before these hot and cold currents were theromakity mixed, we might look for tions of the atmosphere as to cause frequent and storm, wonther in some rections, and storm, wonther in some rections, and the storm rections of the storm of the

f this view of the case. Respectfully yours, & New York, Feb. 15. T. L. CLINOMAN.

Fine Exercise for a Kentucky Congressman. From the Bonding Green Times.

A very peculiar and amusing game is what A very peculiar and annusing game is what they can turkey waking. Its placed mestly in the rural districts and on such occasions a large crowd is generally present. Lost Saturday afternoon our elever Congression, the Hon. J. E. Haisell, while passing in the Phalain neighborhood, came upon an affair of the kind, and was asked to "jue in."

The Jodge, who is always accommodating, said he didn't care if he did, and he and old man William Blewiii were matched together. Both parties were bindfolded, and sach carried a stake, which they were to set up as near sa they could to a given joint. They both crept slowly along in total dirkness, while the crowd sent un roar affection of flaculaters as they was the of their maneuvers. The cost of flaculaters as they such to their maneuvers. The cost of flaculaters as they such in the law in the sevenity-five feet from the labell at last stuck his stake evenity-five feet from the flacility in the stake. There and concluded he woods, and leven tran against a tree and concluded he woods, and leven tran against a free and concluded he woods, and the cost of the participants.

Jay-Eye-See in Double Harness, From the Milmankee Sentinet.

On Thursday the famous little trotter, JayEye-Sec, was hitched to the pole with Elien Sprague and
driven about Racins by Edwin Bither. It is the first
time the animal has been in hardness since last fall. No
person, to look at the horse as he was being driven
along on that day, would imagine that he was the fastcat in the world. He is a very small and inferior looking
animal at a distance, but upon close inspection the reasummary of the second of the second of the reaamong on that day, would imagine that he was the hast-cat in the world. He is a very small and inferior looking animal at a distance, but upon close inspection the fina-points can be seen at a grance. Bittler says the wonder is in perfect health and resolution. Next season, if ex-erything is right, be will drive Jay Eye-see one mile in less than 2.10. One gentleman who stood on the streat and observed littler drive, by with the team, wanted to know. What little plage that was no the left hand side. He was almost paralyzed when informed that he could not purchase that plag for \$100,000, and that it was Jay-Eye-see.

The First Son of Luke Blackburn. From the Spirit of the Times.

The first of the get of Luke Blackburn was dropped at Saile Meade on the 1st that by the mare Silver Mad by Blank Bootland. It is a bay cold, with star and stripe, then Jackson is the happing than a featuressee in consequence. He writes that the cold is George Kinney in ministure.

Gen. Grant's Health. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15,-The Medical News,

published there to day, says. The condition of Gen-dirant's health has of late been the subject of numerous newspaper paragraphs containing gloomy prognostica-tions. It therefore, affords us pleasure to be able to state authoritatively that tien, creat is clong very well withough his recovery from the effects of his fail has feen delayed by an intercurrent rheumation, affecting first me uniqued limit, and then dying about to various regions. He walks also the house on crutches, and is waiting only for pleasant weather to go out.

CANADA'S NEW BAILROAD PROJECT.

Proposing to Build to Hudson's Bay-The OTTAWA, Feb. 11 .- Mr. Royal, once a mem-

ber of the Manitoba Government and now a representative from Winnipeg in the House of Commons, brought up the subject of naviga-tion in Hudson's Bay to-day. He pointed out the importance of discovering for just how long a term of each year the water is clear of ice, be hause, with that point settled, it will be easy to determine whether or not it will pay to construct a railroad from Winnipeg to the shores of the bay, and to operate a line of steamers from there to Liverpool. This is a favorite scheme of the Manitobans, and has come up in Parliament several times in the past. Port and after the flood is over the piers are quite as service Nelson, on Hudson's Bay, is eighty miles nearer Liverpool than New York. From Winnipeg to that point, or to Cape Churchill, is 700 miles, and passage to Europe by that route will save the distance between Chicago and New

miles, and passage to Europe by that route will save the distance between Chicago and New York, or one whole day's journey, for all the people west of Chicago in the Territories of the United Stateseand Caranda Northwest. Mr. Royal said that the railroad from Winnipeg to Fort Churchill will cost \$22,000,000, and he thought the Government should assist in building it. Two companies have already received charters for constructing separate roads over this route, and at the last session an act was passed permitting these to consolidate. Each had a grant of land, and the amalgamation act consenied to the granting of double the amount of land to the united company that each was to have under the separate charters. The companies have not yet combined.

Sir John McDonald rose to reply for the Government. He said he was in favor of equipping a vessel to go to Hudson's Bay prepared to endure an Arctic winter and supplied with a surveying party which should prosecute its labors throughout the vessel's stay. He valued the land granted to the railroad at 50 cents an acre. It is swampy and much inferior to that along the Canadian Paclic Railroad.

Mr. Edward Blake, jeader of the Opposition, coincided with the Iremier, but offered the suggestion that the Government should enlist the aid of Great Britain, which could send a naval vessel to the bay. He said that the report of the officers of such a vessel. If Invorable, would be more likely to attract English capital, he aided, is what must be relied upon. He said that he favored the tender by the Canadian Government of the amount of expense incurred in the survey over and above the usual and ordinary cost of a naval vessel during the time employed. Sir John McDonnald did not offer objection to this amendment of his plan. There are widely different accounts of the navigability of Hudson's Bay. For 200 years from two to five shifts frough the force and they different accounts of the navigability of Hudson's Bay. For 200 years from two to five sailing vessels on an average have s

have with their gigantic railroad to the Pacific.

Hibrity and Mirth at the Blackburn Sere nade -- Also at the Barvard Dlaner.

TIMELY TOPICS IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Fgb. 15.—The serenade in bener of Senator-elect Blackburn was a monster of an affair, the crowd swelling from where it started at the Riggs House until when it reached the old National it is estimated that 3,000 persons alocked Fennsylvania avenue. This is one of the listoric hotels of the city. It was the house of Henry Clay during an April 18 and 18 was the home of Henry Clay during much of his public life, and he died in it. Alexander II. Stephens and many other celebrities have lived in the rambling old red brick house. Mr. Blackburn, of course, could receive congratulations nowhere clse. The Marine band begun with "My Old Kentucky Home "about 8 o'clock in the evening, and, with slight digressions to "Carry Me Back to Old Virginty," kept it up assiduously until ome time the next morning.

Mr. Blackburn, surrounded by Kentuckians in various

stages of cestatic delight, appeared on the balcony of the hotel, and after instending to a congratulatory address, followed by a storm of hurrans, exclamations like "Go it, Joe !" " Here we are, old fellow !" and sim-Har terms of familiar endearment, made his speech.

Then "My Old Kentucky Home" reared and surged bove everything, the musicians blowing and pounding with rare energy. Mr. Blackburn's speech was not in the least like Bosion oratory. It impressed the Ken-tuckians something like the best performances of Mary Anderson and Fexhall. The throng howled with de-

lood exceedingly solemn while Sender Rayard and Sen ator Sherman are inheriously explaining the question. This solemnity proceeds from the general practice of looking wise when one is puzzled.

Lord Laundowne on the Relations of Canada and the United States.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.-At the annual meeting of the Donathion Artillery Association, Lord Lansdowne in a speech said: "You are not, and I hope that you never ——Chicago's Manual Training School has litary nation in the sense in which some o the great European powers are military nations. the great European powers are military nations. Your people have their people dispussed, and are contaged in the development of the resources of the obstatry. Your only coternations actable is a great nation, with which you give into the most freends terms, and whose relations with you are, as I know, absolutely succlosed they are united to so he ties of descent language, and common love of free institutions. Again, you form part of an empire which, you may depend upon it, will never quarrer grantionally or for any selfich purposes. For all these reasons, the mopile of Canada are content to introduce which might be called national insurance to an area of very inderrate strength, supported at a very moderate cost, and at a very moderate saccifice of the time and attention of those who form the members of the different force.

Missouri Republicum Pactions.

St. Louis. Feb. 15.—The Executive Committee of what is known as the Filley State Republican Committee last evening passed resolutions favoring joint acmittee last evening passed rescriptions favoring joint ac-tion by the State committees of the two factions of the party in calling one State Convention, in which all the conflicting elements of reconciled and one set of national delegates and are secondled and one set of meeting of the whole Filler thought the elected. A meeting of the whole Filler thought the proof of act, Louis on March 11, to restaive any report the visit of the committee may priseen, and take such other action as the exigencies of the situation may demand.

The Truth Plainly Told. From the Loresti Courier.

The New Front the Levell Courier

The New Fork Observer wants to make the verilet in the Cesnols suit a rand trimph, as well as a vindication. It seems to the casual reader of the news of the day, however, as rather a close shave than other wise. The statues were patched up and restored "in various ways, and perhaps it all may have been justifiable. But that does not make the trail a Cesnols trimph, after all, and the General's own testimony lacked ingenomeness at hest. The charges were in our sense sustained. The question at issue was wind such charges. sustained. The question at issue was what such charges amounted to, and that is on trial at the bar of a divided

A Great Improvement on Brewster. From the Philadelphia Times. Perhaps George Bliss could be made into an ttorney General after Prosect Arthur's even heart.

Take rational care of your cold at once by using Dr. leying's Expectorant, and you may escape a dangerous intest or lung disease. - 44s.

SUNBEAMS.

-Last year's Cape diamond export value t down at nearly \$14,000,000. -A rumor has been started that Sir T.

Brassey is to be made a peer, an event which everybody has expected would happen sconer or later. — Henry Lowther, a member of Henry Irvine's company, writes back to the London Dramatic News that he has found American women lacking in re-

-There is a laundry department to Trinity Church, Boston. The object is to provide work for needly women. List year it employed, at fair wages, many who were unable, in consequence of ill health and ignorance, to compete with strong and skilled workers. ... The permanent part of Montreal ends at high water mark. Below that point the construction is such that the entire area may be swept with impunity,

able as they were before. Some of our Western city builders might take a hint from this. -Dr. William Cleaver Wilkinson has presented a plea for the study of the classics. We declared that he is no bigged classicist, and admits that the knowledge gained to the average college graduate is not sufficient to enable him to read with pleasure of one a page of Latin or Greek; but he pleads that the same is true of all other studies—the graduate gets only a small

tering of anything.

—The London Fine Arts Society will shortly publish a small but interesting work, entitled, "Raffaclo Sanzto-his somet in the British Museum studied by Lonis Fagan," with three far-smiles. The only author-tic manuscript of the great artist is on a sheet now in the British Muzeum, containing sketches for some of the figures in "Theology," commonly called the "Dis-pute on the Sacrament," painted in the Vatican about

the year 1378 . -The Archives d'Ophthalmologie states that observation leaves no room for doubt that the shed-ding of tears of blood really occurs, though such cases are rare. Referring to a recent case in point, the writer says that the phenomenon is not caused by any special local disease, though it generally coincides with other hemorrhages in the skin or mucous membranes. The blood lost varies from a few drops to a wineglassful; the flow lasts but a few minutes, and is intermittent. —A remarkable decrease in blindness has

been observed in England for every decade since 1851, and the percentage of decroase in the last ten years is larger than has been shown in any preceding enumeration. The fact is attributed to the recent advance in eye surgery, improved saultation, and the dimmeded prevalence among children of purulent diseases such as small-pox. The present number of blind persons in England is given at 22 832 equal to one blind person in

-In a recent lecture at Birmingham Prof. Max Maller of Oxford, referring to the Veda, the eacrest book of the Braininns, which may be termed the Bible of India said "It is older than any other book in the Arvan tougue, and surely the knowledge of what the nearly 4,000 years ago, is worth having and looking at. It had been and still was the foundation of the religion of 163 millions of human beings—who were mostly the subjects of the Empress of India, the Queen of England."

-The London Bankruptey Court is occupied with the affairs of Lord Huntingtower, who has been many years dead. His father died five years ago, leaving an enormous fortune, in trust, to be applied, among other uses, to the discharge of his son's debts. Most of the creditors have died, and there is great discutly in proving debts, the transactions going tack in some cases nearly fifty years. Lord II 's father left each of Lord II, s daughters \$1,000,000. One is married to a young man named Scott, whose grandfather kept a shop in Dumfries, and who was a few years ago a broker's clerk in Wall street.

-Dr. Nicholson, in the Academy, asserts that the researches regarding the poison of the Indian cobra have not been of much use. Some of the families attributed to poisonous snakes are due to other causes, of which the sits of mankind are not the least. He says, in support of his statement, that in Bengal, where the mortally from snake bite is largest, more women than men are killed. "It is singular," he adds. "that the mortality from this cause should be very largely in proper tion to the Himinism of the people—to the ascendancy of easte—and seems to be where venomous anakes awarm most and where people live under conditions of life most favorable to meeting with enakes.

-The Government officials in one of the Swiss cantons have instituted proceedings against the parish priest in the village of Hemberg for undertaking for advice, he informed her relatives that her timess was not of a physical, but purely of a spiritual nature, and that what she needed was to be rid of a demon by whom she was possessed. She was, by his directions, carried to the village church, where he sprinkled her with holy water, and went through elaborate formulas of exorcism; but before he had finished the girl expired. Such displays of superstition, on the part both of country people and of clergy, are not matters of rare occurrence. even at this late day, either in Switzerland or in many

pasts of Europe. -Some remarkable ruins four miles southeast of Maguaicun, Mexico, have of inte attracted a good deal of notice. One natural pyramid has a basis of 4,320

more in beight than the industrial action buy at the same age. Prize winners are found to have a divided advantage or height. The curious circumstance is saided that Fellows of the Royal Society are more than two inches above the average height, whether they held their heads highe whether they held their heads higher before the fellow-ship was conferred or afterward. One of the chief ob-jects of the investigation appears to be to enable parent t to note in their children any departure fro standard, so that the trouble may be rectified by the

opened with stay, five boys. The building not yet complete, will accommodate 320 pupils. Practical instruction is to be given in the use of tools, with such instruction as may be deemed necessary in mathematics, drawing, and the English branches of a high school course. The tool instruction, as at present contemplated will include surpentry, wood turning, pattern making, tools of the property of the contemplated will include surpentry, wood turning, pattern making, the contemplated will be supported by the contemplated of the contemplated will include surpentry wood turning, pattern making, the contemplated of the contemplated will be contemplated will be supported by the contemplated will be contemplated by the contemplated will be contemplated by the contemplated by the contemplated will be contemplated by the co iron chipping and filing, torge wors, brazing and soldering and the use of machine shop tools. The course of study is to cover two years. One hour per day, or more, will be given to drawing, and not less than two nours per day to shep work. and not less than two nours per day to step work. Before gradienting each pupil will be required to construct a machine. Less than one third of those who have presented themselves for examination have been accepted. The expense of the building has been provided for ty members of the Chicago Commercial Clab, and with moderate charges for tuition it is expected that the school will sustain itself.

and with integrate that the school will sustain itself.

—In Edinburgh lately, Mr. Mundella, head of the English Education Department, replying to a depotation which project on him the claims of Gasile speaking districts of Scotland to have the Gasile language used in teaching in Highland schools, said: "Boon after the contract of t ing districts of scotland to have the takene language used in teaching in Highland schools and. Scotlands that was between Austria and Germany in 1890, I was staying in Bohemia—on the Prussian frontier of Sohnmin-on the estate of a nobleman who was once Am basendor in England I was taken to see some German schools, and in the course of a walk around sensent the cuttages. I congratulated some people who had children in one school there on the great attainments of the lads. Yes, they are doing very well was the renty; but I Yes, they are doing very well was the remy; but I shall have to take them savay from that school. Why I' The reply was, Well sir no doubt they learn these subjects very well there, but you see they don't teach them either French or English. They must learn English if they mean to get on in the world. So that I shall have they mean to get on in the world. So that I shall have to send them seven inlies from this in order that they may bears English. Just famey this simple Prussian farm woman insisting that her boys should learn English, in order that they might go alroad and get on. If they did not know the English language they could not get on. Well, surely if that be true of the Prussian people—and the extent to which Germans learn English is extraordinary—it must be such more true as regards the Highlands. It seems to be generally recognized on the Centiment that English is the language of the future